A NICE CLEAN HOUSE

- I scarcely dared to tread within, So neat was everything: The porch was clean as any pin, The stoop showed soap was king. Almost with awe I strede the floor Into the needer rich.
- Into the parlor prim, and as I closed the noiseless door The light was soft and dim.
- The sofa stood in stately form, Each chair was in its pince; I could not say the air was warm, Though order reigned with graces. No speck of dust, no sign of russ, Profuned this nice, clean house; No cat, no doy their banes discusse. Nor et a mibbling mouse.
- I said unto my well-housed friend:
 "You're very quiet here."
 And as he speaks, his cold words send.
 A chill upon my car.
 "Not not." he said. "Our child is dead;
 There's none about the place."
 Anst. within the life be led.
 No signs of dust I trace.
- No children round the well-kept house, Ke sound of pattering feet; No dittle ones to kiss and howse, No dirty fingers sweet. Give me the toys and dust and noise
- And thereis are arrival.

 The work of baby girls and boysAnd that will suit my eye.

 —J. W. Watso

JEWELRY.

Precious Stones, Rings, Bracelets Etc., o. Ancient Times.

The Different Estimates Now Prevalent Various Countries as to ; the Value of These Ornan Superiority in the Manu-facture of Jewelry.

No one who examines a collection of ancient jewelry such as may be seen in many of the museums of Europe, but more especially in that at Naples, which contains the orenter part of the exhume riches of Pompeil and Hercurlaneum, can fail to remark the few improvements made by the moderns on these old specimens of the ornamental art. All the stones now considered precious were known to the Romans, though they did not, because the sources from which they drew their supplies were limited, estimate them at exactly the same relative value. The garnet was often treated with nearly as much respect as the sapphire and ruby, and the amethyst, sappaire and runy, and the amethyst, the topaz, the turquois, the carnelian, with other stones with similar value, had not yet fallen from their high esteem. Rubies, emeralds and sappaires, instead of being cut in facets, were cut and mounted in rich gold settings en cacoston, a practice never followed now boshon, a practice never followed now because it destroys their beauty and nearly annihilates their value. As to the modern lapidary, he strives in vain to equal the cameos and intaglios in sarto equatine cameos and intagios in sar-donyx, garnet, onyx, agate, chrysolite, carnelian, chalcedony, lapis-lazuli, jac-inia and even in emeralds and apphires that fill the giass cases of the Naples museum. This excellence is, however, but natural; for a people whose works in marble have never since been equaled. marble have never since been equaled, could not be expected to be excelled in the delicate cutting and carving of stone. The same collections reveal equal if not superior skill in the designs of rings, bracelets, cups and vases with exquisite precision and taste of execution among the relics found not alone in Roman villes but among the remains Roman villas, but among the remains of Grecian domestic and sacred archi-tecture. Work of all these kinds is more ancient than history knows. Kings, cups and vases are mentioned frequently in the Old Testament. Judah gave his signet to Tamar and Pharaoh, put his ring on the finger of Joseph to delegate his authority. Rings were used in ancient times as notes of introduction, to inspire confidence in the bearer, or to protect him from danger. The device of concealing poison in a ring is of far greater antiquity than the medieval poisoners, having been employed as long ago as the times of Hannibal to spare the wearer an expected disgrace by furnishing the means for an heroic suicide. Rings, cups and vases are mentione frequently in the Old Testament. Juda

heroic suicide.

Precious stones are not now equally estimated in all countries. Wealthy and estimated in all countries. Wealthy and fastidious Americans will only wear or-naments mounted with diamonds, rubies, pearls, cat's-eyes and sapphires, and even those of less means, if they are not able to have a costly stone of one of these kinds, must have some tasteful article of iewelry mounted with small ones. Then everything else which he wears in the way of ornament must be of fine gold, his watch chain, his locket, his pin, and his match safe. Silver is not good enough for the citizen of a repub-lic who is every man's equal. Cameos and intaglios are still worn, but they present little beauty or novelty. They may be good enough for Frenchmen and Italians, but we in this great country must have something better. The car-buncle, which is only a garnet cut a cabochon, though not an unhandsome ornament when clear and well mounted, is now scarcely seen among us. Coral long since became a drug in the market. long since became a drug in the market. It has now come to such a pass that the American, although he may be a drygoods clerk with a salary of ten dollars a week. Is looked upon as little better than a fraud if he wears a ring or pin set with onyx, agate, aquamarine, garnet, a carboncle, a carnelian, or any other stone of similar value. They may be used for articles of revite, but they are not good enough to adorn the person. used for articles of re-fu, but they are not good enough to adorn the person. No fashionable jeweler, if he uses these materials at all, pretends to make any display with the articles into which they enter. Yet all these stones are still ireated with respect in nearly all the countries of Europe and are even countries of Europe and are even worn by rich and fashionable gentlemen. The jade still maintains its reputation

The jade still maintains its reputation in China on account of the superstition attached to it, though the wealthy mandarins often wear diamonds of great value. The ruby, emerald and sapphire are not often seen in the shops of the Far East, and the pearl, owing to the failure of supply in Ceylen, has also almost entirely disappeared. In Siam, one of the principal sources of supply of the same principal sources of supply of the sap-paire, this gem is worn by the nobility either in its rough state or rudly cut. Nearly all the emeralds, rubies and sapphires which supply the demand of the world, come from Siam, Burmah and Ceyworld, come from Siam, Burmah and Cey-lou, and anywhere in the immediate neighborhood of these regions any one disposed to purchase can find a good bar-gain if he has the means and is a con-noisseuer in the wares offered. The Eu-ropean residents of the East adhere to the old fashions, and show little taste in personal ornament. The Kings of Siam personal ornament. The Kings of Siam and Burmah, following the example of Eastern monarchs, have stored up a large part of their personal wealth in the three kinds of gems most easily ac-

The turquois is now only found in Persia, whose monarch is said to have

the finest collection in the world. It is a stone that is worn by persons of rank in the Mohammedan countries about the Mediterranean, and has not yet fallen in the Mohammedan countries about the Mediterranean, and has not yet fallen into disesteem in any continental country in Europe. In France and Italy it still enters into the making of every kind of ornament worn on the person, and is considered of such value that it is everywhere extensively imitated. The French and Italians also show considerable skill in imitating the cat's-eye, which is often as handsomely and richly set as the true gem. But the French and Italians are not so fastidious in respect to their ornaments. Their garments may be of fine material and fashionably cut, but their personal decoration seems to be regarded of secondary importance. A Frenchman or Italian, but especially the latter, of eminently respectable appearance, will often be seen wearing a ring set with onex, a carbunele, or even a carnelian. His watch seal will have the same setting, and it is attached to a very modern of seal of sold as silver.

lian. His watch seal will have the same setting, and it is attached to a very modest watch of gold or silver, by a silver chain. An American who was supposed to retain his self-respect and a certain degree of national pride would be mortified indeed to display a silver watch in public, and if he were obliged, from the force of circumstances to carry one; would try and disguise its identity with a gold or gold-plated chain. It is but natural that a proud American citizen should assert his superiority to the modest subject of an effete monarchy. This modesty of personal ornament is nation, though as they are richer and not so simple in their modes of life, it is

not so simple in their modes of the less noticeable than in Italy.

From the demand for rich and tasteful ornaments in America, extravagant than the less come the superiority Intornaments in America, extravagant or otherwise, has come the superiority which the American goldsmiths have achieved in the manufacture of jewelry. It is one of the first things that the observant traveling American remarks when he looks into the shop-windows of any European city, unless it be Paris, and Paris even is carrelled. and Paris even is scarcely an exception There is no apparent reason why the French should not excel the Americans in taste and ingenuity of design in this respect. They have the time, they have the skilled workmen, and wages are low. They certainly excel in toilet articles and in all that kind of ornamental work and in all that kind of ornamental work classed as articles of vertu. But in jew-elry they have been content with their old fashions. The designs which pleased their ancestors continue to please them. So in Paris even, but more especially in the shop windows of the large provincial towns, may be seen the stones that Americans have ceased to regard with favor, and even imitations of them honorably treated to solid gold settings, with rings, pins, brooches and watch orably treated to solid gold settings, with rings, pins, brooches and watch chains in ancient and tawdry patterns long since discarded on this side the Atlantic. The display of antique jewelry is usually paralleled by that of watches. There is no ingenuity shown in their external decoration. The cases bear the exteller subscript of automatic of the statement of tasteless embossing or cutting of curves and senseless flourishes put upon them by the grandsires of the present genera-tion of manufacturers. The average American watch is not only the superior of its European congener in correctness and durability, but as a work of art it is

and durability, but as a work of are it is externally beyond comparison. Italy is still more primitive, its indus-tries being in a later period of develop-ment. It treats old fashions in gold and precious stones with even more rever-ence than they are treated in France. Naples is the center of the coral market of the world, and no matter how this once fashionable commodity may be discredited elsewhere, here it has its special shops, its petty merchants on every steamer that enters the harbor, and a demand that makes it necessary to keep a supply in the best jewelry es-tablishments in the city. Little taste is shown in mounting it and the gold is always of a suspicious quality. Fine personal ornament is not a passion either of the people of Rome or Naples, been already said it may be added that it is by no means unce mon to see a respectable and well-dressed gentleman wearing a steel watch chain, to which he would probably have added a steel watch were such In article manufactured. The econo of the Italians, not in jewelry alo exceeds even that of the French. exceeds even that of the French. The tradit onal forms of jewelry appear ev-erywhere, the heads in lava and in coral, mosaic, repetitions of ancient patterns, Etrusean and Florentine work in gold, cameos and intaglios often beautifully cut, small turquoises set in cluster and all the varieties of stones not precious mounted with more or less bad tasto. mounted with more or less bad taste. Sapphires and rubies are rare, and nowhere, it may be said, in Italy, nor in any city of France, except Paris, can there be seen such a display of diamonds as in several of the shops of San Francisco.—San Francisco Chronicle.

LOST HIS TASTE.

How a Colored Missis-ippian Learned to Dislike Smoked Meats.

I was sleeping in a second-story bedroom of a planter's house in Mississippi, and it was not yet daylight, when so thing roused me up. I was listening to hear the noise repeated, when there hear the noise repeated, when there came such a yell as fairly shook me out of bed. I ran to the open window, but it was too dark outside to see anything. As I stood there listening I heard the clank of a chain, followed by groans, and then all was still. I went back to bed with the idea that some crasy negrowas prowling around, and slept until sunrise. Then I looked out and solved sunrise. Then I looked out and solved the mystery. A few rods away was the smoke-house. A big bear-trap had been set at the door, and it had caught a prize. With one leg held as in a vice, and with his hands grasping a young tree to hold him up, a burly big negro looked up at me and called out:
"Say, boss, but I want to git loose of dis!"

When I went down and told the Colonel he expressed no surprise and took no action until after breakfast. Then he walked out to the smoke-house, and, after looking the prisoner over, h

"Does it burt?" "Nebber was burted so in my life.

"Can't you get out?"
"No, sah. I'ze bin tryin' eber since

midnight, but I can't do it."
"I have hams and shoulders in there."
"Yes, sah, I reckon you has." "Are you fond of smoked meat?"
"No, sah. I used ter be, but I ain't any mo.' I shall nebber tech smoked meat agin."

"Like to walk out nights?" "Like to walk out nights?"

"No, sah. Ize gwine ter bed ebery night at sundown arter dis!"

We got a rail and opened the trap and let him out. He went off dragging his leg behind him, and as he reacced the gate he lifted his hat and said:
"Werry much obleeged, Kurnel. If my appetite fur hams an' shoulders eber reinter I'll hear el'arch' dis pleate her

my appetite fur hams an' snouncers criterias I'll keep cl'ar o' dis plantashun, an' doan' you forgit it!"—Detroit Fra

The rearing of stock is the best ap-pliance yet discovered for the enrich ment of the soil.

HISTORY OF THE TOMATO.

Over Three Hundred Years Age-ten It Came Into Common Use.

A writer on horticulture states that the tomato is of South American origin, and was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, who Spaniards in the sixteenth century, who discovered its valuable qualities as an esculent. From Spain its cultivation extended to Italy and the South of France, and finally to this country where it first began to be used as a vege-table in the latter part of the last cenmery. The tomato is mentioned by a writer on plants in England as early as 1597. Parkinson calls them "love applea" in 1656, and says "they are regarded as curiosities." Dodoeos, a Dutch heroalist, writes in 1658 of their

garded as curiosities." Dodoens, a Dutch heroalist, writes in 1583 of their use as a vegetable, "to be eaten with pepper, salt and oil." They were eaten by the Maylays in 1755. Arthur Young, the English agriculturist, as w tomatoes in the market at Montpelier, in France, in 1793. The potato was probably brought from San Domingo by the French refugees, who also introduced into this country the egg-plant, the okra, and the small Chili pepper.

Dr. James Tilton, of Delaware, stated that when he returned from study in Europe, about 1802, he found the tomato growing in the gardens of the Dupouts, Goresches, and other French emigrants from San Domingo, and remarked to his family that it was a vegetable highly esteemed and generally eaten in France, Spain and Italy, and especially valuable as a corrective of bile in the system. Dr. Tilton emigrated to Madison, Ind., in 1829, and raised the tomato in his garden there. It was then unknown in Louisville or the adiacent parts of Kentucky. It is It was then unknown in Louisville or the adjacent parts of Kentucky. It is also known that the tomato was planted early in the present century on the east-ern shore of Maryland, that land of ter-

ern shore of Maryland, that land of ter-rapins, soft crabs, oysters, canvas-back ducks, and other epicurean delicacies. Many years elapsed, however, before the tomato became a favorite esculent in that region. In 1811 the Spanish Minister saw the tomato growing in the garden of Mrs. Philip Barton Key, whose husband wrote the "Star-Spangled Ban-ner." and recommended it as having been used in Spain for many years. In 1814, a gentleman dining with a friend ner," and recommended it as having been used in Spain for many years. In 1814, a gentleman dining with a friend at Harper's Ferry, and seeing tomatoes on the table, remarked: "I see you eat tomatoes here; the District people are afraid of them." Tomatoes were brought to Massachusetts by Dr. William, a son of William Goodwin, cashier of the Bank of Piymouth, Mass. Dr. Goodwin spent many years of his early life in Spain, at Cadiz, Ailcante and Nalencia, and was American Vice Consul at Tarragona during its terrible siege by the French Troops in the Peninsular war. He came home to Plymouth in 1817, and died in Havana in 1825. He belonged to a family of epicures on He belonged to a family of epicures on his father's side, and his mother, a daughter of Captain Simson Sampson of the armed ship Mercury, on which Henry Laurens sailed for Holland in 1780 was renowned for the excellence of her cuisine. He planted the seed of the to-mato in the bank garden in Plymouth. whence the plant was disseminated throughout the town, and to Clark's Is-land, in Plymouth harbor. In Mr. Good-win's family and that of Mr. Watson, on the island, it was used as a vegetable as

early as 1823.

Tomatoes were sold at the markets in Tomatoes were sold at the markets in New York city in 1820. They were only eaten, however, to a limited extent, being generally used for the manufacture of catsup. As early as 1826 the tomato was served up on the table of good old Mrs. Halliburton in New Hampshire, although she could seldom induce her boarders to partake of it. Her husband, Captain Halliburton, had doubtless imbibed a taste for it in Spain.—Detroit Post.

CATTLE SHEDS.

Their Construction a Saving in Food and Future Labor.

Cattle sheds or barns should be built wide enough for two rows of cattle, and long enough to accommodate the herd to be provided for. There are two plans for the stalls: One for the cattle to stand facing each other, and a feedway between them. But after careful examination and trial we prefer the cattle ination and that we prefer the cattle facing toward the outside of the shed. We are opposed to feed boxes, but the floor of the feedway should be two feet above the floor on which the cattle stand, on which can be placed the hay, meal or other food. This feedway should be five feet wide, and made of boards planed on the upper side, so that a man with a fork can show the hay on a man with a fork can shove the bay on the floor, which can be done much faster than carrying it. The floor of the stalls should be five or six feet long, ac-cording to age or size of the cattle. This should incline a few inches towards the rear, but not too much, as that would derange the natural level position of the animal, and interfere with the intestinal operations. The passage way in the center of the shed abould be at least eight feet wide, and the door five or six inches below the floor of the stalls. This should be arranged so that the wagon or cost on the stalls. should be arranged so that the wagon or cart can be run through to gather up and haul out at once the manure to the farm. If the cattle's heads stand toward the center the manure will have to be thrown out of the windows, and probably remain under the eve of the shed until it is blenched of all its virtues. With an eight-feet driveway in the center the manure can be pushed the center the manure can be pu-back and be hauled out once a week in case of bad weather or emergency, every two weeks. But in this arrangement, when taken out, it is almost cer-tain to be carted out to the right place for future usefulness. In the other way it is almost certain to be left and wasted. For milk cows the stalls should have partitions, which should be as high as the cow's head, sloping down to a few inches at the back end of the stall floor. For other cattle, unless it is found there For other cattle, unless it is found there are some vicious ones, there need be no partitious to the stalls. From our calculations, for two rows of stalls, the shed or tarn should be thirty feet wide. If one side be designed for cattle and the other for horses, it will be necessary to have the shed two feet wider, as horse-tall a should be signed for days. have the shed two feet wider, as horsestalls should be eight feet deep. When
barns are built wider so as to accommodate more than two rows of stalls it is
done at a great sacrifice of light, which
is an important item. And by facing
stock towards the sides instead of towards the center, the question of light
should be taken into consideration.
Windows are cheap, and there should
always be an ample provision for light.
It is beneficial to the stock, and an advantage in the care and feeding.—Des
Moines (Ia.) Register.

The skins of young ostriches make beautiful robes, which are very highly prized and difficult to obtain, as only the soft short feathers of the breasts of the young san be used, and each robe represents the slaughter of from fifteen to twenty young birds.—N. X Sen.

IN A RAILWAY CAN

the Which Always Designate the

It is a little difficult to find a place where a boor is intolerable He is like a boil—there is no good location to have him. It is true also that, like "the comforter," there are some places where he is less objectionable than others, but there is no spot where he is more out of place, or advertises himself more persistently, than in a railroad car. Unfortunately, the proportion of cars to boors remains fixed, for there always sistently, than in a railroad car. seems to be about the same number of boors, in proportion to other passen-gers, as there are cars. There are eargers, as there are cars. I here are car-marks about these boors that always designate them. He wants two whole scats if he can get them, one for his body and the other for his feet, regardbody and the other for his feet, regard-less of the number of other passengers. If the brakeman obliges him to sur-render one seat to other passengers he insists on monopolizing one entire seat to himself. Another characteristic of the railway-car boor is that he doubles himself up, like a half-closed ja k-kuife, and punches his knees into the back of the seat in front of him, with little regard to the fact that such a thing is a source of great annovance to is a source of great annoyance to the occupants of that seat. In this po-sition he will sit for miles, relieving himself by bracing first with one knee and then with the other. Innocently he sits, advertising himself to every one in the car that he is a boor and that he is more familiar with the practices of the more familiar with the practices of the corner grocery than of good society, and really wonders why people look at him as they do. Usually he is engaged in munching tobacco, peanuts, some other commodity of bar-room associations, in which it is doubtful whether he is most interested in termining the passengers to which it is doubtful whether he is most interested in tempting the passengers to solve the problem how he ever got out of his pen and upon his hind legs, or in defiling the place into which he has broken. In the smoking car the boor is rather more at home than in the other coaches, for usually he can find associates "to get up a hand" at some game of cards, in which loud guffaws over the highly important fact that he has taken a trick entertain the passengers. He spits on his fingers as he deals the cards, and he slaps down an ace with the vigor of a man wielding an ax. He is a rare creature, this boor in a railroad car, and no one can for a moment be mistaken in no one can for a moment be mistaken in his classification, whether he wears a ms classification, whether he wears a white hat and Prince Albert coat or a straw head gear and a blouse, for nothing he can do to satisfy his associates of his identity is ever omitted.—Caicago

"CYGLONES."

What Herr Burwinkel Has to Say Abox I dell you py chiminy dot nefer I haf

see such sdorm-vind as dot cyglone. I

sdand me on my dore-vront sdep und

look my sbeckdakels droo und I see a ink-sdain sky-gloud vot vos aboud dree miles behind de gorboration line und I by mineself did visper: "Now ve rain some vill ged." I vatched me dot skygloud und burty guick I somdings see rot sdands mine hair mine head on dop ub sdraid. I see dot budcher shob vot Jake Bogensdine does pelong und id did ub idself liid und rount idself dwist dree dimes und drop idself in vife blaces Dot daunder giapped oud lout und de air vas vlying vull mid house-bricks und shingel-poards. I see me grouds of beobles vot vas ronning guick und som-dimes der heads lifd down to keeb de clear vay of some coop-chicken vot vast vlies de sidevalk ofer. Eferyding vere I sdand vas so sdillness dot you could a I sdand vas so sdillness dot you could a pin bick ub. Gwick soon some vind plows hard mine hat de yart-side rount. I runt me dot hat afder und I down knocked de zuckel-honey bush vot sdands de yart in. De vind plows idself swifder und swifder, und de light id darker geds idself, und de beebler un und cry dot "de vorld vos ub ids pizness close." My parnsdapel plows mine schmoke-house ofer und sblits id oben vide; mine hat id avay goes; mine coad id pushed ids pack ub; sblits id oben vide; mine hat id avay goes; mine coad id pushed ids pack ub; mine shudder vinders fall de vall down und sboil all de push-roses; some veller he drifes his tray-wagon mine vront vence ofer; I dries mineself to run de house in und knockt mineself pack mit a sbring maddress ped vot vlies de air droo; de vire pells rings; I loose mine insek dayler de druger grayks like boli. droo; de vire pells rings; I loose mine sbeekdakels; de dhunder gracks like boli-tix gannous; mine boblar-silver drees bull de roots oud py und vly avay like chicken-vedders, I vished mineself mine vill I hat made. A man runs himself mine gade-bost in und says: "Oxcuse me, I see you in dime not;" mine yar! ations of an honest detective accountant mine gade-bost in und says: "Oxcuse me, I see you in dime not;" mine yart ub vills mit parrels und vood biles und ub vills mit parrels und vood biles und durkey-chickens und pasgeds und pug-gy-vagons und bipe-sdoves und vash-dishing bans und laties hoop-dresses, und de dhunder id gracked idself von more grack, und de vind gifs anudder pig vistle und plows a sdespel across a parber shob, und dakes a vlock of shoad-vies wine selles deep und de id dumpigs mine cellar down und den id dum-bles on idself und sdops. I grawls me dot maddres ped sbring vrom under oud und geds de inzide of mine house in, und comes me not out some more dill de morning nexd. I abends me vifty-dree dollars mine house vehairs dollars mine house rebairs, und g me dree huntred und elefen dol zidees worth mine vart oud vrom I like not cyglones. - Peck's Sun.

THE MOUNTAIN RAT.

An Interesting Animal Which Carries of System of Barter. These interesting rodents are dwellers in the Rocky Mountains and adjacent hills, and are known among us by various significant names, as mountain-rat, timber-rat and trade-rat. The first, of course, refers to their native home; the second to the sound of their gnawing. scarcely to be distinguished from the sawing of timber; and the last to their peculiar system of barter or exchange, so curious a habit that it is doubtful if any other animal has ever b en know to practice it while in a wild untame

These animals are much larger and stronger than the ordinary house-rat-so much so that eats are apparent! afraid of them, and can not be induced formed, have very bright black eyes, prominent, beautifully shaped, pointed cars and soft gray fur. Their tails are not rat-like, but are more like a squirrel's, only less bushy, being covered with for.

rel's, only sees ourney,
with for.
Such keen, intelligent-looking little
creatures are they that, but for our instinctive dislike to the name of rat, we
would be strongly tempted to tame them
as attractive and teachable pets. Until as attractive and teachable pets. Until they learn that they have an enemy in man, they are quite unsuspicious, and will allow any one to walk up to them. —Mrs. E. D. W. Hatch, in Popular Science Montily.

ELECTRIC VESSELS

sons Why Electricity Shoul

An electric launch possesses many im ortant advantages over a steam launch, and even in its present stage of development might replace the latter with advantage in many cases. In an electric are placed under the seats and floor, are quite invisible, and occupy no space which might otherwise have been available for passengers or goods. In a steam launch, on the other hand, a coniderable portion of the centre and me siderable portion of the centre and most convenient space is taken up by the boiler and engine. It is at once evident that an electric launch will carry more passengers than a steam launch of the same dimensions. In point of expense the two systems would be about equal; but when numerous charging stations are established of suitable size and convenient resition the electric average. are established of suitable size and convenient position, the electric system would appear to have the advantage. The batteries would be charged in position while the boat is moored, cables being carried on board for the purpose. When the cells are once charged, they will remain so for a long time, subject to a small loss through leakage. Hence a boat with charged cells on board is available for use at a moment's notice, while in the case of a steam launch a considerable time is lost in getting up steam. This is a highly important advantage in many cases. One attendant only is required in an electric launch, as all the operations of stopping, starting and reversing are stopping, starting and reversing are effected by means of two small levers. In addition, an electric launch is entirely free from dirt, smoke, heat and smell, which are frequently so unpleas-ant on board a steam launch. There is almost an entire absence of noise and vibration, and thus an electric launch is ribration, and thus an electric launch is the very beau ideal of a pleasure boat. For business, pleasure, and war pur-poses electric launches will doubtless be largely used in the future. They are more suitable for light and rapid traffic than for the transport of heavy goods; their chief advantages being that they are safe, are easily managed, and are al-ways ready for use. They are specially suitable for harbor, river and lace ser-vice: for war purposes, whether as torsuitable for harbor, river and laze service; for war purposes, whether as torpedo boats or as tenders to larger vessels, they must prove invaluable. Whether electricity is destined to supercede steam in large vessels and on long voyages is a highly interesting and important markets. portant question, but one which cannot at present be answered with any degree of certainty. Considering the present rapid advance of scientific knowledge rapid advance of scientific knowledge it would be highly rash to predict a limited use only for electricity in the propulsion of vessels. No less an authority than Dr. Lardner pronounced it impossible for steamships ever to trade across the Atlantic; and another eminent public man offered to swallow the boilers of the first steambast that should accomthe first steamboat that should accomplish the journey, yet very shortly after-ward several steam vessels made the trip. Up to a certain point the constant trip. Up to a certain point the constant weight of the batteries would act as the necessary ballast in vessels, but the question arises whether this weight would not be too great in the case of

DETECTIVE ACCOUNTANTS.

large ocean-going vessels which require

enormous power for their propulsi

— Chambers' Journal.

Defalcation in Places of Trust a National Pailing. Defalcation by persons occupying positions of trust, which bids fair to deserve the name of the "American system." has become so common that the number of expert accountants who undertake to ferret out the mystery of a default has been rapidly swelled within the last few years. The life of an expert is both wearisome and exciting. Quitting his home at midnight he is until the dawn of day. No one must saway and supply the wants and uses of the man whose methods are to be sifted. Every book must be teplaced precisely as it was left at the close of business, and consequently has none to give away and supply the wants and uses of the man whose methods are to be sifted. Every book must be teplaced precisely as it was left at the close of business, and consequently has none to give away and supply the wants and uses of the man whose methods are to be sifted. Every book must be teplaced precisely as it was left at the close of business, and consequently has none to give away and supply the wants and uses of the man whose methods are to be sifted. Every book must be teplaced precisely and malignant enemy that the close of business, and consequently has none to give away and supply the wants and uses of the man whose methods are to be sifted.

Every book must be teplaced precisely and regarding it as a malevolent must remain. Sometimes, too, the determined the consequently has none to give away and supply the wants and uses of the man whose methods are to be sifted.

Every book must be teplaced precisely and regarding it as a malevolent must remain. Sometimes, too, the determined the consequence of the middle of the precisely and the consequence of the middle of the precisely and the consequence of the middle of the precisely and the consequence of the middle of the precisely and the consequence of the middle of the precisely and the consequence of the middle of the precisely and the consequence of the middle of the precisely and the consequence of the middle of the consequence of the middle o must remain. Sometimes, too, the detective himself becomes an object of suspicion, and few who have been long engaged in this nocturnal employment have escaped arrest at some time or other. Robberies have often been perpetrated by persons professing to be employed about the premises at night, have sometimes been unavailing to save

is hardly a large establishment in the city in which dishonest practices do not city in which dishonest practices do not prevail. There is a remarkable difference, he says, between conservative business concerns of England and Scutland and the dashing, go-lucky houses of America. In the steady business of Great Britain, where the son succeeds the father and is trained in the counting-house from his early years, all the the father and is trained in the counting-house from his early years, all the details of his office are carefully elaborated, and no one can steal five cents without being found out. But here a shrewd business man establishes an enormous business without giving any part of his attention to the routine of the office, and as his employes usually receive a beggarly allowance, it is scarcely to be wondered that they add to their salary by theft. An employer who expects fidelity should reward his servants according to the responsibility

man Chanceller's autobiography. The Doctor, who is the only man living who can "keep the Prince down," did not at if first prepossess his illustrious patient very favorably. After he had been asked a whole string of questions as to his syntoms, habits of life, diet, et., the Prince lost his patience, and expressed himself dissatisfied with Dr. Schweninger's persistence, by saying abruptly: "I think you have asked me quite enough." The Doctor replied: "Just as you please, Highness. If you wish to be cured without being asked questions, you had better consult a veterinary surgeon." Bismarck was at first speechless with indignation at the brusquess of this retort, but recovered himself in a moment, and, after having replied to several more interrogatories, contented himself with saying, at the conclusion of the interview: "I hope sir, that I will find your skill equal to your impertinence." —Argossat.

PARASITICAL.

The Poisson Which is Potent in Motter

It is a singular thing to those of our umber who think knowledge begins with us to find that the germ theor it is styled, was propounded and dis-custed more than two hundred years ago as one of the hypotheses accounting for the plague, that otherwise unac-countable visitation, and that in the ensuing century Resumur, Linnaus, and other scientific people quite fully accepted it, so far as its progress was then

apparent.

The existence of microscopic life is something that was revealed to us in the first days of the microscope's fit and proper use, and it is not impossible that discovery will yet go very much farther in that direction. When we find that minute organisms, hardly more than infinitesimal bright points under the strongest lens, exist in the centre of a lump of chalk rent from the very middle of some great mass, full of vitality, and capable of producing important fermentative changes in substances with which they come in contact, we can form some approach to a conception of the universality of life, and of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of escapthe universality of life, and of the diffi-culty, if not the impossibility, of escap-ing its most disastrous forms. That much of this life is serviceable and ben-eficial is apparent, and that much is also injurious and poisonous is equally ap-parent. It seems almost like an asser-tion of possitive malevolent force in the world, this poisonous microscopic life, when viewed with reference to its pos-sibilities, in the multitude of deathly diseases thus created, and in the feet sibilities, in the multitude of deathly diseases thus created, and in the fact that just before death, and not just after, the putrefactive poison is often found to have begun its malignant work; but as nobody seriously doubts that good is to overcome evil in the whole cosmos, so the extermination of these poisonous powers is something to be looked for, and to be worked for, by the dectrine of exclusion, by the elision of favorable circumstances of development, the elimination of the malevolent germ from among created things by the destruction of the conditions which nurelimination of the malevolent germ from among created things by the de-struction of the conditions which nur-ture it and favor its continuance and propagation, till the disease-producing germ shall one day become as extinct as

germ shall one day become as extinct as the dodo.

Every physician knows that bacteria are to be found swimming along their fatal way in the veins of patients in typhoid, scarlet, puerperal and other fevers, to say nothing of small-pox, diphtheria, measles, septicæmia, and the rest, that they are of material substance, and that they propagate each after its kind and not after another, showing active force and individual existence. fleas "to worry and to bite 'em, while little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum," if possibly vulgar, is cer-tainly true, and shows that the idea of

tainly true, and shows that the idea of the animal parasite is not at all a novel one. Even the little fly has its parasite, that may be observed when he dies on the window-pane, and hangs glued there in a tiny, fuzzy mould.

The capability for evil, not alone in matters of human health, but even in the financial affairs of the world, which these infinitesimal atoms of life exert, is to be understood from the circumstances that the muscadine, the parasite of the silk-worm, has cut down production of silk in France from an annual amount silk-worm, has cut down production of silk in France from an annual amount of a hundred and thirty million francs to thirty millions only. The oldium meanwhile some time since as good as exterminated the vine in Maderia, many of the vineyards there having been re-planted with the supposably vet unin-fected vines of California; and the smut in wheat and the supposably wet. in wheat and the rust in cotton are para

sitical concerns that every year do their own damage. Parasitical growth must needs always be an unhealthy growth, since it is diffi-cult to believe that any created thing has more life than it needs for its own ticular visitations of an angry Provi-dence in the mortal diseases that rob their homes of their chiefest treasures should look to it first, and make sure have sometimes been unavailing to save him from arrest.

A resident of Chicago, whose long experience in the examinations of irregular accounts gives his opinion some value, expresses his conviction that there is hardly a large establishment in the city in which dishonest practices do not takes of the nature of slime and poisons the milk the children drink. If we can not escape the cruel enemy altogether, we can yet by vigorous concerted effort make his approaches so difficult as to thin his numbers for want of food, and secure perhaps some portion of indemnity for the future, if not for our more immediate solves for these that are yet. immediate selves, for those that are yel to come .- Harper's Bazar.

Drying Flowers.

The chief points to attend to are to dry the specimens quickly, thoroughly, and with a pressure that will not crush them. A good method is to place each specimen in a sheet of brown paper, and interpose several empty sheets between

BISMARCK SPEAKING.

teristic Utterauces of the Irea C lor in the German Parliament.

During ordinary session the German sitting of Congress. The wonted number of seats are vacant; some drowsy entatives drop forward on their representatives drop forward on their desks in sweet communion with the god of dreams, the busy mass throng the sisles, buttonholing one another and de monstrating the "fallacy of the last" monstrating the "Tainey or the speaker's argument;" the country member writes letters, the entire assembly is manifestly inattentive, producing as much confusion as physical faculties will furnish or the speaker's gavel per-mit. But there are days when this changes and stillness falls upon the changes and stillness falls upon the tumultuous house. Such quiet fell upon the Saturday preceding the close of the present session. As I entered "Tribune B" the unwonted calm in the body of the house and the interest shown by the aspectators indicated that something unusual was about to occur. People peered over the railings, rushed here and there in the boxes, stretched their necks to ostrich-like proportions in vain endeavor to see the speaker. Their actions indicated that the chancellor was present—which a nod from the porter soon certified. To hear Bismarck is a treat which does not often fall to one's lot in these days, as he appears only at rare intervals. I succeeded in wedging myself into the first row and held it the entire afternoon, not dismayed by the fact that my neighbors were socialists, nihilists and peace-breakers of the worst type. The Sunday labor question was "un the boards," and Bismarck was strongly attacked by the "opposition." The chancellor is in some respects disappointing. The Sunday labor question was "on the boards," and Bismarek was strongly attacked by the "opposition." The chancellor is in some respects disappointing. He is not the colossus in appearance that his photographs indicate; his head is comparatively small, and has not the bull-dog likeness attributed to it; but the iron will, the stubborn, aggressive nature shows in every line of his face. He stammers a little; the door of his verbal treasury does not always open at his bidding. He fairly gasps for a word at times, clears his throat, throws back his head, waves his arms; but when the word is found it demolishes some puny opponent. The Prince's speeches are not unadorned. They abound in classical quotations and citations from historical and philosophical works. Wit and pathos flow from his tongue with the same unchanged mien. No smile crosses his face, no line of sadness becomes apparent on his brow. His voice is not that of an old man. All the sonorous vigor of youth seems to animate it and though indistingt it reservations.

comes apparent on his brow. His voice is not that of an old man. All the sonorous vigor of youth seems to animate it, and though indistinct it penetrates to every corner of the great room. While sitting under attack this particular afternoon he became restless, pinched the table, crossed his legs, folded his arms, and finally, picking up a huge penholder, swiftly wrote his reply.

Looking toward the Presidenthe said: "The gentleman has imputed to me the crime of repetition. I had forgotten that I had used those words before, but if I have it is only a proof of the unity of my course and policy. Perhaps, when the gentleman has reached three-score and ten, as I have, he, too, may be guilty of a like misdemeanor. Old people, as is well known, fall into the habit of repeating the same story." He spoke nervously, and the "bravos" seemed to excite him. The paper he held trembled; sometimes his right hand was thrown behind him; sometimes he twirled a golden button of his curiossier uniform or widened its yellow stock; yet withal his gestures were Websterian in their almost studied simplicity. Retaking his seat, the house Websterian in their almost studied simplicity. Retaking his seat, the house again became noisy, the aisles were emptied. Bedlam reigned supreme, Again attacked, the chancellor arose the second time. Men appeared from every corridor, the sleepy ones awake and rose from the velvety depths of the corner sofas and elbowed their way through the fast concentrating crowd; the confusion was hushed, even the nihilists in the galleries ceased their munching and pricked up their ears. Proudly Websterian in their almost studied simists in the galleries egased their munch-ing and pricked up their ears. Proudly and clearly, with raised head and ring-ing tones. Bismarck cried: "The gen-tleman wishes the laborer to follow him rather than the chancellor. It is natural rather than the chancellor. It is natural that he should attack me—natural that he should say the time has come when I could fulfill my promises did I desire to do so; that he should say I stand with the precise of Manchester or the side. the people of Manchester on the side of the employer and not the employed; that all I have formerly uttered favoris next to goodlines is its only exterminator. Plenty of water, then plenty of sunshine, plenty of air—the great cleansing processes of nature—will be our safeguards against our general enemies, the especial enemy needing still more especial enemy needing still more especial measures. People who see particular visitations of an energy Proxiticular visitations. that he does me bitter injustice. Fetand neither on the side of the employer nor of the employer. I stand on the side of this nation and her commercial prosperity, and will perform what, is my jndgment (independent of desire for popularity with either party). I can defend and back with the signature of my hand!" It was a dramatic scene; for once the cold eyes flashed fire and defiance. A storm of applianse greeted the outburst. "Bravo!" "Bravo!" sehoed from the ranks of every division. Conthat he does me bitter in from the ranks of every division. Con-fident of his vindication, Islamarck closed his latter-chest, picked up his cap, and left the house as silently as he came, -Berlin Gor. N. Y. Tribu

The Greatest Engineering Feat Yet.

The Ptench payal authorities and Comte De Lesseps bave actually given countenance to a plan for constructing a ship-canal from the British Channel to the Mediterraneza Sea; the proposedi water-way to be large enough and deep enough to admit the passage of the largest ironclads. The French Admi-ralty say that the scheme is feasible and would be very desirable, though it who expects fidelity should reward his servants according to the responsibility of their place. Chicago Tribune.

Keeping Bismarck Down.

The following true story relating to Prince Bismarck's first meeting with Dr. Schweninger will appear in the German Chanceller's autobiography. The Doctor, who is the only man living who can "keep the Prince down," did not at the flowers are quite the proposition in the proposition involves making use of the Scine, Loire and other French rivers. The soutet being near Manweilles. Shauld such a water-course ever be completed, it would give the commerce of the Medican "keep the Prince down," did not at the pressure. This operation should be repeated daily still the flowers are quite dry. A quick and place them in proposition involves making use of the Scine, Loire and other French rivers. The soutet being near Manweilles. Shauld such a water-course ever be completed, it would give the commerce of the Medican "keep the Prince down," did not at the flowers are quite dry. A quick and place them is alled; then to place them in many destruction involves making use of the Scine, Loire and other French rivers. The soutet being near Manweilles. Shauld would give the commerce of the Medican "keep the Prince down," did not at the flowers are quite dry. A quick and place them is an applicant to proposition involves making use of the Scine, Loire and other French rivers. The soutet being near Manweilles. Shauld would give the commerce of the Medican "keep the Prince down," did not at the flowers are quite dry. A quick and the proposition involves making use of the Scine, Loire and other French rivers. The soutet being near Manweilles. Shauld would give the commerce of the Medican "keep the Prince down," did not at the flowers are quite the proposition involves making use of the Scine, Loire and other French rivers. The soutet being near Manweilles. Shauld would give the commerce of the Medican "keep the Prince down," did not at the proposition involves making use of the Scine, Loire and oth maritime supremacy. Another gigan-tic engineering scheme is also on the ta-pis. It is to connect the Caspan Sea, with the Persian Gulf by way of the valley of the Euphrates. This would make Asia an island, and would change the tides of travel and business through-out the eastern world. These are wast. improvements yet to be made upon this planet of ours. What a pity we can not go to sleep and wake up a ceatury hence and see the changes which will have taken place during that time.—

Denorat's Monthly.

—A Buffalo woman last spring re-ceived a telegram announcing the death of her husband, who had deserted her. of her husband, who had deserted her. In the summer she married again, and the other day was distressed to see her first husband return, proving her a bigamist. He had sent the lying dispatch himself to get his wife in trouble.—

Bufule Express.